FEBRUARY 13, 1772. NUMBER 1072.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

To Messieurs PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

Your Publication of the following, which is written in Consequence of my two former Letters, will again very much oblige your humble Servant, PHOCION.

I WOULD very willingly have gratified your Scribblers with my Silence, if an imperious Gentleman, who signs himself Honestus, had not attempted to intimidate me. His Language is most offensively scurrilous, despicable as the Hand is which conveys an Insult; and no Man, who has the least Honour or Spirit, will submit to be treated with Indignity. What I have written I dare avow to be true, and defy any One to disprove it; I have not personally been concerned in any Circumstance which I related, but am as certain of the Truth of each as I can be of any to which I am not a positive Witness. A Desire of stating truly some Facts very much misrepresented, and made the Subject of malicious Censure, first drew my Pen into this Debate. In my Animadversions upon Aristides I passed by many exceptionable Passages, in Order to avoid being engaged in the general Controversy: I never intended it, and now find the Avidity of Information, and Partiality to one Side of it, so great as to be incapable of Satisfaction. A Man who writes with such assassinating Baseness as Honestus hardly deserves Notice. Upon the Subject of Captain Thomas Person, I will, however, say Something: His private Virtues have little Concern in the present Question, and I do not wish to cast a Shade upon the Honour he may receive from the favourable mention of Honestus; though, were I to attempt it, he would have no Reason to thank his Panegyrist for giving me the Occasion. With what Propriety his publick Conduct has been censured I cannot say, it not having been authoritatively impeached. I have the Charity to suppose every Man to be innocent until he is proved otherwise. As, therefore, Nothing has appeared against Captain Person but publick Rumour, perhaps ill founded, and Circumstances of Probability which amount not to legal Proof, I presume him to be irreproachable; and now, too, I declare that I think the Governour's Conduct towards this Gentleman is not defensible. It must be imputed to the Strength of his Conviction, that Captain Person was guilty of the Crimes charged against him, that hurried the Governour, I acknowledge improperly, into such a Severity of Proceeding. Those Persons very much mistake my Character who suppose that I am a Friend to arbitrary Power, either in Principle or Practice. That Man who is voluntarily a Slave himself, or wishes to enslave others, is a Disgrace to human Nature, and unworthy of Existence. The very Controversy upon this Subject affords Instances of Jealousy, not in themselves, but in the Manner, exceptionable. A Freedom of Disquisition upon a Point of great and universal Importance to this Continent cannot be discommended; I condemn only the Excess of Heat, and the Inveteracy of Prejudice which has so much appeared.

It is an Unhappiness, in a Country like this, that we have not full Intelligence of any Circumstance of publick Concern immediately as it happens; Chance only furnishes us with the Opportunities which bring Information. No Persons from this Part of the Country having been on the Expedition, it was a long Time before we faithfully knew all the Particulars of it. As no Man is exempt from a Liableness to Errour, I candidly confess, that, had I, at the Time of my writing my first Letter, known the very great Severity used to Captain Person, I would have been more reserved in my Mention of the Governour's Conduct. That Part should have given an Exception to my general Approbation of it; and however I might have wished to extenuate the Motive, and supposed that to be good, I would reprehensibly have condemned the Rigour with which he was treated, as well in its Excess as in its Principle. I cannot think (God forbid it should be) that the Laws of our Constitution permit such extra-judicial Violence: The Person of a Subject, and his Property, ought to be secured, and not violated, by the presiding Magistrate, till the Laws shall take it out of his Protection. And yet may I be permitted to mention that the Governour's Conduct towards Captain Person has been censured only as an illegal Exercise of Power, and not out of Tenderness or Pity to a Man whom few People respect in the warm Manner Honestus does. He adds to the Consequence of this Affair by introducing the Names of Lord Halifax and Mr. Wilkes, and desires to know whether I am an Advocate for the Court Proceedings against the latter. The grand Question between Lord Halifax and Mr. Wilkes was decided agreeably to the Wishes of the whole Nation, and to the evident Principles of the Constitution. The great and upright Lord Camden gained deserved Honour by his spirited Support of the Laws against the supposed Exertion of ministerial Influence. All the other Judges, who had an Opportunity of delivering their Opinion upon this important Point, declared that general Warrants were illegal; and yet, notwithstanding this Unanimity of Sentiment with Respect to its Illegality, Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, who is equally respected for his Knowledge and Integrity, thought a long Course of Custom mitigated the Censure incurred by Lord Halifax's Conduct; and in his Charge to the Jury, upon the Trial of Mr. Wilkes's Suit against his Lordship, directed them to avoid giving excessive Damages, for that Lord Halifax had followed a constant Train of Precedents since the Revolution; he had acted in the Course of his Office, though contrary to Law; and therefore, though Mr. Wilkes was entitled to Indemnity, perhaps liberal Satisfaction for the Injuries he had received, yet the apparent Innocence of Lord Halifax's Intention ought to exempt him from malicious Rigour. I draw no Parallel between the Instances; I will only intimate that the Crimes suspected of the one were much more heinous than those the other was accused of. I have delivered my Sentiments now very fully upon a Point desired even by Honestus. I wish, though, to have it understood that it is done with an Intention of doing myself Justice, not of giving him Satisfaction. The Manner in which he writes entitles him to no Indulgence, and I cannot have any Opinion of a Man who dares to be abusive where he can be so with Impunity. Having never been acquainted with the late Robert Jones, Esquire, I cannot repel his insolent Attack upon his Character: I am very much misinformed if it in any Manner deserved such severe Reflection, and hope to see it vindicated by some Person who knew him and can efface the Infamy of those Charges.

General Reflections are mean, and unworthy; they are always the Effect of Petulance, and ill Nature. The Lawyers, being a Body of Men with whom almost every Person in this Country is obliged to have some Concern, have been very much exposed to Obloquy; and because some, I believe a very few, Individuals, have charged extortionate Fees, it becomes a captious Ground for Censure of the Whole! This Kind of Treatment is unfair, and disingenuous. Are all the Members of *any* Profession unexceptionable in their Conduct? And I ask notwithstanding any Sneer at my Presumption, are the Lawyers more deserving of Reproach than any other Set of Men, taken in general? I know many of that Profession, in this Country, who are the Objects of Esteem and Respect among all whose good Opinion is worth cultivating; not merely to those who are connected with them in their Way of Life, or by any particular Ties of Attachment, but to Men in the most independent Situations. There are many who hold, and who deserve, this Influence; and those Persons are very much mistaken who suppose that the Lawyers are professionally in Disesteem with the industrious Planter, or respectable Merchant. It is not the Profession, but the particular Conduct of the Man, which these hold in Contempt; and I believe it will be found that in this Country, despicable, as it seems fashionable, in Virginia, to consider it, the Number of worthy Farmers and Merchants are by no Means inconsiderable. Among these, the illiberal Abuse which the Lawyers are loaded with is considered with Indignation; and, in their Opinion, indiscriminate Reflections upon them denote a sordid and unworthy Mind. I am well assured the Charges against the Lawyers ought to be by no Means general; and for the Exculpation of those who are innocent, in future let them be confined to particular Instances. A Defence against *any* Charge, which may be clouded in obscure Insinuations, is attended with much Difficulty. A Defence against *popular* Accusation appears to particular Disadvantage. Under these Discouragements, however, I have ventured to condemn a Kind of Censure, which is not the less reprehensible for being so common. I have not been interestedly affected by any general Aspersions, but cannot bear to see so much Disingenuity triumphantly exulting. Let those who take upon them to censure well weigh the Reasons which induced them to it. I would desire them to consider that there is a Kind of Property as sacred with *some* Persons as any which they so vehemently condemn the Violation of. *This* Kind of Property they make very free with; but, in the Eyes of Men who have those Sentiments of Honour which peculiarly characterise the Gentleman, the Theft of Reputation is not less infamous than the Theft of Chattle Property, and infinitely more vexatious.

> Who steals my Purse steals Trash;
> 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been Slave to Thousands:
> But he that filches from me my good Name
> Robs me of that which not enriches him,
> And makes me poor indeed.

It is impossible for a Man, not universally acquainted in this Province, to speak with Certainty upon general Accusations. I cannot, however, believe the Instances of Extortion are so numerous as they have been represented. Popular Prejudice has magnified the Evil, and what perhaps might have afforded real Matter of Complaint is now mentioned to justify Rebellion. No Government upon Earth is entirely free from Malversation. Perfection is not in human Nature, and can no more be found in an aggregate Body than in a single Individual. The Happiness of Society requires, from all its Members, the strictest Attachment to the ruling Powers; and as these are the Guardians of our civil Rights, no Resistance is justifiable until *they* become the actual Instruments of Oppression. A good Subject will suffer many private Injuries before he renounces his Allegiance, and will not seek to excite the last Remedy, the *ultimam rationem Regum*, until all other Methods have failed: Then, indeed, the Laws of Nature, Reason, and Justice, authorise Resistance; but this is such a latent Right, so immediately to be justified by the Necessity, rather than dictated to by the Cause, that all Laws, even our Magna Charta, are silent upon this Subject. The Mention of it would, perhaps, have destroyed a Confidence which ought ever to subsist between the Governour and the Governed. The Kingdoms of Arragon and Castile had indeed once this Right expressly reserved in their Oath of Homage, together with a Power of dethroning their Sovereign; and yet it was found an insufficient Barrier against the Attempts of Artifice and Force. It is a Happiness, which ought to be our Boast, that this Principle of Resistance can be publickly maintained. God grant no Occasion may arise for its being publickly exerted.

Upon these Principles, then, which I have stated, and I think no Man, who is not a Favourer of Anarchy, can have any more friendly to Liberty, let the Conduct of the Regulators be examined. Admitting their Injuries to be ever so great, why were not legal Methods taken to obtain Redress? If it be said they have, let the Instances be mentioned; let it be shown that they had no Possibility of procuring Satisfaction; that the Oppressions used towards them were intolerant, and that every Kind of Redress has been solicited and refused. If these Things can be maintained, the Purposes of the Regulators, and their Friends, will be fully answered; but, until then, their Conduct must appear in a most criminal Light. To say that those from whom they *could* only receive Redress were predetermined against them; will be shamefully begging the Question. This, if it was so, might, and ought, only, to have been proved by the Fact; but I am well assured every Grievance, properly represented, would have been satisfactorily redressed. They had a fair Hearing before the Assembly, in December 1770; and their Grievances appeared so shadowy that some Persons, whom they had severely accused, were, by an express Vote, honourably exculpated. On the other Hand, what was the Assembly's Opinion, after a most deliberate Inquiry, of that great Mover of Sedition, Hermon Husband? The Votes at the Time of his Expulsion are still fresh in every Man's Memory, and do equal Honour to that Assembly and Dishonour to the Man they immediately expelled. It will be (for it has been) said, that the Members of this Assembly were chiefly Men who had been active in promoting Oppression, and therefore, we may well suppose, determined Enemies to a fair Inquiry. I positively deny the Fact, for it is well known that a very large Majority, at the Opening of the Session, was inclined to think favourably of the Regulators, whom they believed to be very much oppressed; and though they could not approve the Outrages which had been committed, they were willing to act as leniently as possible towards Men who might have been misguided with a good Intention. The Riot Act, which has given such Occasion for pathetick Declamation, was introduced early in the Session, and was then so disagreeable to the Sentiments of the Majority that it was ordered

to lie upon the Table, which is generally conſidered as a ſilent Way of rejecting; but when a full Hearing had been given to every Complaint, the Houſe began to conſider the proper Remedies to be applied. Other Bills having been propoſed and rejected, the Riot Act was ordered to be read a ſecond Time, and paſſed. It then ſoon met with the Approbation of both Houſes. The Iſſue of their Inquiry convinced them of its Neceſſity, and it was accordingly adopted. Before I diſmiſs it, I will aſk whether there was more Occaſion for ſuch an Act in England, at the Time it was there paſſed, when it ever had no temporary Clauſe, and is in Force at this Day, or in Pennſylvania, where ſuch a One paſſed in the very ſame Month with ours, than in North Carolina, when a Spirit of Sedition had appeared in a great Part of the Province that threatened Confuſion to the Whole, and could not be equalled by the Laws in Being. In England, the Fears of an Attempt from the Pretender were thought a ſufficient Motive for ſuch an Act, among a People rich, populous, haughty, and jealous of Liberty to an Extreme. In Pennſylvania, I ſuppoſe ſuch Cauſes as *we* had urged *them* to paſs it; and I preſume it will not be pretended that the People in general, or the Aſſembly in Particular, in that Province, are leſs attached to Liberty than in any Part of America. The only Difference I can find between their Act and ours is in the Time of their Exiſtence, that for Pennſylvania only being enacted for one Month, ours for twelve; but the Difference between the two Countries accounts for this, one being compact and well ſettled, the other very defuſive in Extent, and its Inhabitants very ſcattered.

I have been drawn into greater Length than I intended. I was carried away by an *Impetus*, which I could not reſiſt. No other Motive than a Love of Truth has influenced me, for no Man can ſpeak more diſintereſtedly upon this Subject than myſelf. I think I have as much publick Spirit as HONESTUS, or any ſuch fiery Declaimers; and though he may have Reaſons to wiſh that my Informations may be ſuppreſſed, I cannot believe they will be generally diſagreeable to the People of your Province. I preſume they have not taken a Side, and are ready to hear every Thing on the Subject with unprejudiced Attention. I honour a candid Spirit of Inquiry, as much as I deteſt abuſive Language and Inſinuations.

EDENTON, *North Carolina*, January 13, 1772. } PHOCION.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

Letters written merely for publick Inſpection have much the Air of Party, however moderate. I ſend you one to a Foreigner of Diſtinction, occaſioned by his deſiring from me an Account of the preſent Diſturbances, my Opinion on the Merits of Junius, and the Character of the King.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

A NORTH BRITON.

A Monſieur * * * * * * *

My Dear SIR,

IF I thought you had any other Correſpondent here, I ſhould decline anſwering your Queries, for I hate Controverſy, which has ever the Conſequence of jarring Opinions on political Subjects; but as I am prepoſſeſſed that I am ſingle in that Honour, or, if not, that you would not betray the Sentiments of a Friend, I ſhall write with Freedom.

To underſtand the Politicks of this Nation requires ſome Knowledge of the Characteriſticks of its Inhabitants. Though you are an univerſal Hiſtorian, you muſt be deficient in this Point. This Country has, within a few Years, put on a new Face. The Metropolis is become now the annual Reſidence of the whole Iſland; that old Engliſh Hoſpitality and Simplicity, which emulated Arcadia, is gone. God and Mammon cannot be ſerved. The reigning Paſſions are Equipage, Dreſs, and Diſſipation; and their Concomitants, Luſt, Vanity, and Extravagance. In a Word, though a Sea roars between, they have catched the Itch from you, not from my Countrymen.

This Attempt to be witty has, I am ſure, no Sting for you, or I ſhould have ſuppreſſed it.

The Conſequence of this Luxury and Flux to the Metropolis is every Kind of Vice and Madneſs which the Ambition or Weakneſs of Mankind is capable of producing, a Revolt againſt both publick and private Decency, as Party or Wantonneſs provokes. The firſt has much Latitude from the Nature of Britiſh Government, the ſecond from the Stile our Females in particular have imported from France. As you need not be informed of the laſt, give me Leave to dwell upon the firſt.

Our Jealouſy of Liberty has naturally led us to curtail the Prerogatives of our Princes; even the great Offices of State, which formerly exiſted in Individuals, are now ſubdivided into Commiſſioners, ſuch as the Lords of Treaſury, Admiralty, &c. Nothing is left to the Sovereign but the Choice of theſe great Officers, the Diſpoſal of his Revenue, and the other inferiour Departments of Government. Theſe, and the hereditary Honours, are the Magnets of contending Parties; and as Parliament is with us the *primum, nay the unicum Mobile* of the State, it is the Scene of War: A Majority there determines who is to rule; and thoſe who prevail have, in Conſequence, the Loaves and Fiſhes, by diſtributing which they endeavour to preſerve it. The diſappointed Party ſnarl on, till in Time they retrieve the Sop. But the King and the Multitude always play the loſing Game: The firſt innocently, as that Majority, by which alone the Supplies can be raiſed, muſt determine him in the Choice of his Miniſters; the laſt deſervedly, for their corrupt Election of thoſe Men that form that Majority. The Engliſh affect to be fond of Liberty, but they would make Bricks without Straw.

When a Party ſurvives beyond the uſual Epocha, the Rage redoubles: The diſcontented, like loſing Gameſters, ſwear the Dice are loaded; the Cards are falſe, and there is a murderous Outcry againſt them in all our Newſpapers. The preſent Adminiſtration have a formidable Enemy, of this Sort, in that Junius you inquire of. He is a Maſter of Compoſition, where he is not cramped with Logick, Facts, or Argument, which he ſcrupulouſly avoids, either as conſidering them deſtructive of the Beauties of Rhetorick, or as perfectly unneceſſary in Compoſitions addreſſed to the Multitude, where Nothing is wanting but ſuch bold Attacks upon Authority as to cauſe Proſecution, if publick, Inquiſition, if behind the Curtain. Theſe being the Nectar of our Politicians, he bears away the Bell, not only from his great literary Merit, but from a nearer Approach to Treaſon than any of his Competitors.

You muſt excuſe my entering into a Detail of State Affairs, ſuch as Infringements, Grievances, Remonſtrances, and Apprehenſions; for, in brief, they are the Reſult of private Ambition, and publick Wantonneſs, more than national Danger. We are perfectly apoplectick; the Capital gorged with what ſhould be diffuſed through the whole Iſland, all Kinds of People forgetting their proper Stations in the natural Order of Society, running into Luxuries which corrupt Virtue, and cauſes that Dependence which paves the Way for every Species of Corruption, and which ſeems to forbode a ſpeedy Approach of that Decline which all human Societes have in the Courſe of Nature felt, from ſimilar Cauſes. Death is a Debt which Nations, as well as Men, muſt pay to the great Deſtroyer, Time.

As to the King, his Situation is not ſo irkſome as from the Writings of Junius you may have conceived it. He finds Happineſs where it is alone to be enjoyed, in domeſtick Life. His Queen and Children are dear to him; his Amuſements are ingenious and innocent; and he ſeems, I think, to have a very lucky Contempt and Indifference for thoſe Aſperſions which his own Feelings acquit him of deſerving, and which Reaſon convinces him is not the Voice of his People, but the Breath of Faction. He is repreſented at the ſame Time as deſpotick and inactive, as ſtrange a Combination as Junius and the Bible.

The laſt, if it is his (which I know not) is a ſafe Fault in a King of England, both for himſelf and us. I have no great Favour for Royal Activity, which is ever attended with ſelfiſh and ambitious Projects, incompatible with the Intereſts of the Subject.

As to his Abilities, I muſt confeſs I hold them to be very conſiderable: He ſpeaks the modern foreign Languages well; his own, on publick Occaſions, with peculiar Dignity and Propriety. The interiour Economy of his Army he is not only attentive to, but thoroughly underſtands. He has a Taſte for the Arts, particularly Mathematicks and Mechanicks; and, by his Encouragement of Genius in general, ſhows a Mind formed for the Pleaſures of Science. I am ignorant as to what People expect from Kings, but ſurely theſe would gain a private Gentleman the Character of being ſenſible and accompliſhed.

Private Virtues even Junius does not deny him; he brands him only with delighting in the Vices of others: A ſingular Charge, when not ſupported with alleging the ſame Delight or Practice in himſelf. But, as I told you before, Engliſh Mobs are not Logicians; and, to Admirers of Language, it is an irreſiſtible Period.

This is not Panegyrick, but what is due to injured Majeſty, and ſlandered Worth. You know I have no Favour from Government; and Nobody here, when I ſign myſelf a North Briton which I am proud of doing) will think I deſerve any, or believe I write from any other Motive; but you know me to be above Falſehood, however gilt with Intereſt.

You might wonder how a young Man of two and twenty, and an Officer, ſhould pick up ſo much Politicks, if I did not inform you that, without being deaf, it is impoſſible not to know ten Times more than I have communicated; but you might frequent Coffee-houſes a long Time without hearing ſo much moderate Truth, for I am of no Party, and write only the Dictates of, you know, very ſuperficial, but honeſt Thinking. Time, I hope, will mend the firſt, and never deſtroy the latter; but whatever it does, it ſhall never alter my Affection for you.

London, Auguſt 20. I am, &c.

ANECDOTE.

A FRENCH Biſhop, who, being a Man of Quality (as moſt Biſhops are in France) thought it beneath his Dignity to addreſs his Flock in the uſual Style, but began his Sermon thus: "*Canaille Chretiens, ecoutes la parole de Dieu.*" "Ye Chriſtian Scoundrels, liſten to the Word of God." But what was the Conſequence? The whole Congregation went immedtately out of Church, and left the proud Biſhop to preach by himſelf.

The Merchants and Traders of England have lately been uſed in juſt the ſame complaiſant Style by ſome of their Lay Primates; but let them call them Scoundrels and Beggars as much as they pleaſe, it is in their own Power not to be Slaves.

WARSAW, *October* 19.

ACCORDING to the Letter which Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow lately wrote to M. Saldern, the Ruſſian Ambaſſadour at this Court, a certain Prince Emanuel, whom the Turks have elected Prince of Walachia, was preſent in the Action of the firſt of September, when Lieutenant Colonel Fabricius defeated at Rymnick, near Olta, a Body of three Thouſand Turks. This Prince commanded in Perſon the Corps of which ſix Hundred Men were killed on the Spot; and forty, among whom were two Agas, were made Priſoners. The Ruſſians took two Staffs, two Standards, the Prince's Turban, with the Enſigns of his Dignity, his Equipages, and all the Baggage of the principal Officers and Bajards of Walachia. The Ruſſians have alſo burnt a large Magazine which the Turks had at Rymnick. This Action coſt the Ruſſians only twenty three killed, and ſixty ſix wounded.

LEGHORN, *October* 23. A Veſſel arrived here from Port Mahon brings an Account that four Daniſh Men of War were ſeen off Algiers, which City was threatened with a freſh Bombardment; in Conſequence of which the Bey had fortified all the Coaſt, and erected ſeveral new Batteries, mounted with ſix Hundred and ſeventy Pieces of Cannon and fifty Mortars. At Algiers there are ten Thouſand Men ready to take up Arms; the Viceroy of Conſtantia has Orders to raiſe twenty Thouſand more, and the Viceroy of Titteria was likewiſe ordered to keep ten Thouſand Men in Readineſs, beſides a large Body of Moors who were poſted along the Coaſt to prevent the Enemy's landing. The Emperour of Morocco has ſent three Ambaſſadours to Algiers, whoſe Buſineſs is a Secret. From all theſe Circumſtances, it appears that the preſent Ruler of Algiers is preparing every Thing, with the greateſt Prudence, to put his City in a State of making the moſt obſtinate Defence, and ſeems determined not to agree to any Conditions of Peace whatever.

DANTZICK, *October* 28. The Tumult among the Populace at Moſcow (lately mentioned) was not ſuppreſſed till the eight Thouſand Men ſent againſt the Mob had made uſe of their Artillery, and killed about four Hundred of them. Notwithſtanding this Loſs, the Rioters demanded that their Aſſociates who were taken Priſoners ſhould be ſet at liberty, but the Commander of the Troops told them they ſhould all be hanged. Marſhal Selikow left Moſcow two Days after the above Event, when every Thing was very quiet.

HAGUE, *November* 5. Some Letters have been received here which aſſert that a very conſiderable Body of Pruſſian Troops has entered Poliſh Pruſſia; and as the King of Pruſſia has been ſome Time buying up great Quantities of Corn ſecretly, it is to be feared that the Troubles in Poland will rather increaſe than diminiſh, and that his Pruſſian Majeſty has a mind to ſeize upon the above mentioned Province.

VENICE, *October* 19. Five Saiques, laden with Proviſions for Conſtantinople, have been taken by two Ruſſian Men of War off the Iſland of Cyprus.

GENOA, *October* 19. They write from Liſbon that a large Portugueſe Man of War lately arrived in the Tagus with an Algerine Corſair of ſixteen Guns, which ſhe took after an Engagement of ſix Hours.

LONDON, *November* 11.

LAST Thurſday a very great Perſonage, in Council, after expreſſing the moſt tender Concern for the Duke of Glouceſter, thought proper to take Notice that the late Act of the Duke of Cumberland would cauſe an eternal Separation between himſelf and the Duke; and Tears being ſeen to guſh, a Motion was immediately made to adjourn the Council, but the great Perſonage, reſuming his wonted Firmneſs, told the Council that no private Concerns reſpecting himſelf ſhould ever retard the publick Buſineſs of the Kingdom, and ordered them to proceed.

No leſs than four Dutcheſſes, ten Counteſſes, and thirteen Baroneſſes, beſides innumerable Lady Badgets and Lady Babs, &c. now keep their Beds on Account of a late matrimonial Preferment in Hertford Street.

Certain Advice is received that the French King has raiſed, within theſe few Months paſt, twenty Millions of Livres, at ten per Centum.

They adviſe from the Hague that a Stop is put to the Loan of two Millions of Pounds, lately negotiating there for the Uſe of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, *November* 10.

"We are very buſy in our Dockyard getting our Fleet here on a very reſpectable Footing againſt the Spring, but with what Views Time only can diſcover.

"The Works round the Dockyard go on with Vigour, ſeveral of the Invalids in this Garriſon being employed with the thirty third Regiment thereon. We are, we hear, to have ſeveral Regiments on this Work next Summer."

An Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Port Royal, in Jamaica, ſays: "Since the Arrival of the Engliſh Squadron under Admiral Rodney, our Uneaſineſs, from the Spaniards hovering about ſo, is partly removed, yet our Situation is extremely critical. We expect to have four more Men of War from ſome of your Ports to reinforce our Squadron very ſoon, the Spaniſh Navy in their Part of the World greatly exceeding ours. The French at Martinico, we hear, have given their Freedom to, and baptized, upwards of five Hundred Slaves, whom they are teaching the Uſe of Arms with the greateſt Minuteneſs, and are forming them, with the white People, into a Kind of Militia, for the better Defence of the Iſland againſt any Aſſailants. The Dominicans have eſtabliſhed very valuable Connections with the Engliſh American Colonies, with whom they carry on a very great Trade for Sugar, Rum, Cocoa, &c. for which they receive Iron, Saltpetre, Tobacco, and Coopers Stores in Lieu, very little Caſh circulating. I have no other News to tell you than that we have a Report here that the Spaniards intend having a Squadron of thirty Men of War at the Havannah and Hiſpaniola early in the Spring."

A Correſpondent obſerves, that we ſhould have had no new Diſpute with Spain if the old One had been properly adjuſted.

November 12. A Report prevails that the King of Denmark has given Orders for the Iſland of St. Croix, in the Weſt Indies, to be made a free Port.

Extract of a Letter from Acra, *in* Syria, *dated July* 16.

"The Cairo Army, commanded by Abu Dahil, having defeated the four Turkiſh Baſhas, entered the City of Damaſcus; but, to the Aſtoniſhment of every Body, abandoned the Place in three Days, and returned towards Egypt. It appears, ſince that Time, that three Officers of Diſtinction, who had been returning from a Pilgrimage to Mecca, and had private Inſtructions from the Grand Seignior, prevailed on Abu Dahil to betray the Intereſt of his Maſter, Ali Bey, upon a Promiſe of the Government of Egypt as ſoon as Peace ſhould be concluded with the Ruſſians. Ali Bey, when he was informed of his General's Treachery, raiſed another Army of eighty Thouſand Men, which he has divided in two Parts, one of which is ſent to oppoſe the Rebel General and recover Damaſcus, and the other is now on its March towards Aleppo, to reduce that City and the northern Parts of Syria."

Advices are ſaid to be received from the Hague which mention the Diſcovery of a Conſpiracy to cut off ſix very eminent Burghers, for voting the Reverſion of certain Duties in the Senate in Favour of a neighbouring Prince.

By a Gentleman juſt arrived in Town from the Hague, we are informed that the States General had juſt iſſued out an Edict directing the Precautions that are to be taken to prevent the Plague from being communicated into any Parts of the United Provinces.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, *November* 9.

"Laſt Night we had a new Exhibition: One Braſſau, who ſhows Slight of Hand, came here, and in his Performances he gave a Piece of Paper to three Ladies to read, the only three in the Room. As ſoon as they had looked at it, they roſe; and, without ſpeaking, left the Place. The Gentlemen of the Univerſity, immediately gueſſing that there muſt be Something very groſs in what was giving for them to read, in Revenge of the Inſult toſſed the Conjurer in a Blanket."

Sunday, in the Evening, as a Gentleman and Lady were riding through Hyde Park, in a ſingle Horſe Chaiſe, they were ſtopped by an elderly Man on Horſeback, who demanded two Guineas, which being given him he politely thanked them and bid them good Night, and rode very ſlowly towards Piccadilly.

Yeſterday three Jews, who were lately taken at Birmingham, and brought to Town on Friday laſt, and confined in New Priſon, Clerkenwell, were re-examined before Sir John Fielding; when Mrs. Hutchins, of Chelſea, and her two Maid Servants, ſwore poſitively to their Perſons, and likewiſe to three others of the ſame Gang; and it is to be hoped they will be brought to condign Puniſhment, as Schemes of a deſperate Nature were forming among them.

November 13. A Morning Paper ſays, in a Letter from Amſterdam, dated November 5th, is the following Paragraph: "We have juſt now a Courier with the News of the Death of the King of Pruſſia."

A Perſon that came over in the Veſſel with the Servant that brought the agreeable News of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter's Recovery gives the following Account: His Royal Highneſs, the Night before he left Genoa, was at a Ball, and after dancing ſeveral Hours he went into an open Boat to go on Board the Venus Frigat that lay three Leagues out at Sea, in Order to proceed to Leghorn, by which he got Cold, and was ſeized with a bloody Flux, which continued with great Violence for nine Days; two Italian Phyſicians, who were called to aſſiſt, preſcribed a Pill, or Bolus, which had the deſired Effect, and, as is ſuppoſed, broke a Boil

that had been contracted in his Royal Highneſs's Stomach, and had been the ſole Cauſe of his late Indiſpoſition.

A great Perſonage, in Converſation with one of his Attendants upon the Illneſs of his Brother, obſerved, that he was in ſome Reſpect rejoiced at it, as it ſhowed how much he was beloved by the Nation in general.

The Duke of Cumberland was not married in England; but a ſtrict Search is now making into all the Circumſtances, by Authority, ſo that the Publick are deſired to ſuſpend their Belief of this Event till Something more certain than theſe childiſh Fictions makes its Appearance.

Propoſals of a very beneficial Nature are ſaid to have been made to a certain great Perſonage, on Condition he never returns without Leave to England.

It is an old Proverb that a Man cannot expect to wive and thrive in one Year: The Duke of Cumberland has however proved an Exception to this, as he won at Newmarket above five Thouſand Pounds in the Courſe of laſt Races.

On the Information of one of the Jews taken up on the Affair of Mrs. Hutchins, a Gang of no leſs than four Men and five Women were taken on Monday Morning, about ſix o'Clock, out of a Houſe near Shoreditch Church, and committed for farther Examination, on various Charges of Houſe-breaking, &c.

One of the Jews who was on Monday committed to Newgate for the Robbery and Murder at Mrs. Hutchins's, at Chelſea, tranſacted Buſineſs on the Royal Exchange, and keeps his Chariot.

A Correſpondent informs us there is at this Time a Law, which is ſtill kept in Force in Holland, that if any one of the Subjects of the Republick are robbed or defrauded by a Jew, the Perſon aggrieved applies to a Magiſtrate, and makes Oath of the Loſs; upon which the Magiſtrate applies to the Elders of the Synagogue, and if the Value the Party has been robbed or defrauded of is not paid, or the Defaulter delivered up to Juſtice, before the Sun ſets, the Synagogue is ſhut up.

Yeſterday died in St. George's Hoſpital the Perſon who fell from his Horſe on Thurſday laſt, as he was going Expreſs to Lady Waldegrave with the Account of the Duke of Glouceſter's being better, and fractured his Scull.

Yeſterday an over-driven Ox turned upon the Drovers in Iſlington new Road, one of whom he toſſed and killed on the Spot.

November 14. Yeſterday there was a great Levee at St. James's, and afterwards a Privy Council. The new Reſident from the Republick of Venice was preſented to his Majeſty, and delivered his Credentials; and the late Reſident, M. O. Imbertini, took Leave.

Yeſterday Sir Ralph Paynne, appointed Governour of the Leeward Caribbee Iſlands, took Leave of his Majeſty; and this Day he will ſet out for Portſmouth, to embark for his Government on Board his Majeſty's Ship Portland.

Yeſterday Lord George Germain gave a grand Entertainment to ſeveral of the Nobility, at his Houſe in Pall Mall.

It is aſſerted, at the weſt End of the Town, that ſome Advices were lately received at St. James's from the King of Pruſſia, importing that his warlike Preparations are not intended to diſturb, but to maintain and preſerve, the Peace of Europe, by quelling the Inſolence of certain reſtleſs Powers.

There are Advices in Town which mention, that the Spaniſh Governour of Cartago, on the Muſkito Shore, had been found tampering lately with the Indians againſt the Engliſh; Advice of which had been ſent to the Governour of Jamaica, and that in Conſequence thereof a Man of War of ſixty Guns is ordered to be ſtationed on that Coaſt.

The Merchants trading to Portugal are to have a Meeting very ſhortly, to conſider upon ſome Meaſures, recommended to be adopted, to relieve themſelves from the Oppreſſions of the Revenue Officers at Liſbon, and other Grievances, which tend greatly to interrupt the Commerce between the two Nations.

Letters from France inform us that by an Eſtimate of the Number of Officers, and Members of Parliament, exiled from the different Parliaments of that Kingdom, they do not amount to leſs than ſeven Hundred.

The Lord Mayor hath iſſued his Orders to the Marſhals to apprehend and bring before his Lordſhip all Vagrants and Beggars who ſhall be found in the Streets, as they have become a capital Nuiſance to the Inhabitants of this City. His Lordſhip hath likewiſe reſolved to prevent, as far as poſſible, tippling in publick Houſes during divine Service on a Sunday.

An officious Meſſenger belonging to the Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy took upon him, without Leave, to place two Grenadiers on each Side the State Coach on Saturday laſt, which cauſed the Lord Mayor to be hiſſed. Mr. Gates, the City Marſhal, perceiving the Reaſon, immediately ordered them away, which cauſed a general Huzza.

All the Jews now in Priſon reſpecting the Robbery at Mrs. Hutchins's, at Chelſea, were ſhaved before they were ſworn to by Mrs. Hutchins; notwithſtanding which, the Fright had ſtamped ſuch an Impreſſion in her Mind that ſhe knew them immediately, though they were much altered, from the material Circumſtance above related.

It is ſaid that the Jew who diſcovered the above deſperate Gang, as ſoon as he had revealed the Secret, and eaſed his Conſcience, was entirely diveſted of the Pains he before complained of, and is now in perfect Health.

It is now a known Fact that fifty Jews were invited, and were actually on their Paſſage, from Holland, to enter into Partnerſhip with the deſperate Ruffians who robbed Mrs. Hutchins; but, ſince a Stop has been put to their Deſigns, we hear that they have prudently choſe to continue where they are.

Yeſterday a Perſon was taken up, at a Publickhouſe near Temple Bar, on a Charge of being concerned in the Robbery and Murder committed at the Houſe of Mrs. Hutchins at Chelſea; but, on his Examination before Sir John Fielding, it appeared that the Charge was wrong, and he was honourably acquitted.

LIVERPOOL, *November* 8. We have much Pleaſure in communicating the following Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Rochford, to Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſquire, in Anſwer to an Application in Favour of the People of the Lark, of this Port, ſhipwrecked on the Coaſt of Barbary, and now Captives in that Country, dated October 30th, 1771, as it is a farther Confirmation of that Benevolence and Goodneſs of Heart which the King is ſo ready to ſhow on all Occaſions.

"Your laſt Letter makes me particularly happy, as it gives me an Opportunity of being of Service to ſome of my poor unfortunate Countrymen. You may inform their Relations that the King's Conſul, Mr. Sampſon, is doing all he can to intercede for them, and that by the very next Poſt I intend writing to him on that Subject; and you may depend on my conveying to him, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, the King's Commands to make the moſt effectual Application for their Relief. The King has the Happineſs of the loweſt of his Subjects too near at Heart not to feel, with the greateſt Concern, their Sufferings; and I flatter myſelf you will do me the Juſtice to believe that I have a ſincere Pleaſure in obeying his Royal Commands, which Humanity will always lead him to dictate."

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 13.

The SPEECH *of his Excellency the Right Honourable* JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governour General of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice Admiral of the ſame, to the General Aſſembly convened at the Capitol on Monday the* 10th *Inſtant.*

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, Mr. SPEAKER, and Gentlemen of the HOUSE of BURGESSES,

I AM happy that the Circumſtances of the Colony, correſponding with my own Deſires, give me an Opportunity, ſo ſoon after my Entrance upon this Government, of procuring your Advice and Aſſiſtance to enable me to execute the high and arduous Truſt which is repoſed in me, in a Manner that may prove ſatisfactory to our gracious Sovereign, by being beneficial to his faithful Subjects of this ancient Dominion.

It is my ardent Wiſh, and ſhall be my conſtant Endeavour, that my Adminiſtration may be marked by uſeful Services to the Colony. To this End, if any Improvements can be introduced, upon wiſe and practicable Principles, you may depend on my zealous Co-operation; if proper Means can be fallen upon to direct the Skill, and invigorate the Induſtry of the People, in making the beſt Uſe of the natural Advantages of this Country, to which Providence has been ſo eminently bountiful; to regulate and encourage Agriculture, the Object of greateſt Concern to every Country, which cannot fail to extend your Commerce, open new Sources of Wealth, and add freſh Motives, of mutual Benefit, ſtill to increaſe the Dependence of this important Colony and the Parent Country on each other, it will be extremely agreeable to me to labour towards accompliſhing ſuch deſirable Purpoſes.

Mr. SPEAKER, and Gentlemen of the HOUSE of BURGESSES,

I have Nothing in particular to aſk of you at this Time. The Zeal for the publick Good which I am perſuaded will actuate all the Proceedings of the Houſe of Burgeſſes renders ſuperfluous any Exortations of mine to excite you to avoid unneceſſary Delays, and thereby an Increaſe of Expenſes to your Conſtituents.

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, Mr. SPEAKER, and Gentlemen of the HOUSE of BURGESSES,

I have only to add, that you ſhall find me ready to concur with you in whatever is for the Intereſt and Advantage of your Country, fully confiding in the known Wiſdom and Loyalty of this diſtinguiſhed Aſſembly that Nothing will be offered me incompatible with my Duty to aſſent to; and, on all Occaſions, I ſhall be forward to promote the Welfare of the People of Virginia.

The ADDRESS *of his Majeſty's* COUNCIL *to the* GOVERNOUR.

MY LORD,

WE his Majeſty's faithful and loyal Subjects, the Council of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, beg Leave to return your Excellency our ſincere Thanks for your kind Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion, and to congratulate you on your ſafe Arrival to the Government of this ancient Dominion.

The early Attention your Excellency hath ſhown to the Welfare of this Colony, and the earneſt Inclination you have expreſſed to promote its Proſperity, give us a ſure Preſage of the Happineſs we may expect to enjoy under your Excellency's prudent Adminiſtration.

The great Object of our warmeſt Wiſhes hath ever been to enrich our Country, by giving Encouragement to new Improvements, and quickening thereby the Induſtry of the People to make Uſe of thoſe Advantages which Providence hath ſo bountifully beſtowed on us, and to enable us to preſerve that mutual Relation which ought always to ſubſiſt between the Parent Country and its Colonies.

We have only to aſſure your Excellency of our Readineſs to concur with the other Branch of the Legiſlature, in forming ſuch Laws as we ſhall judge to be for the Intereſt and Benefit of our Country, and the Honour of the Crown, and not incompatible with your Excellency's Duty to aſſent to.

His EXCELLENCY's Anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

I AM extremely obliged to you for your Addreſs. I conceive the faireſt Hopes of my Adminiſtration from the Aſſiſtance of a Council whoſe Zeal for the Honour of the Crown can only be equalled by, what is altogether as agreeable to our moſt juſt Sovereign, your warm Attachment to the Intereſt of your Country.

The ADDRESS of the Honourable HOUSE of BURGESSES to the GOVERNOUR.

MY LORD,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, beg Leave to return your Excellency our ſincere Thanks for your very kind and obliging Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion.

The Appointment of a Ruler of your Lordſhip's eminent and exalted Station to preſide over this his Majeſty's ancient Dominion we cannot but eſteem a repeated Inſtance of the favourable Attention of our moſt gracious Sovereign to his faithful Subjects of Virginia; and therefore take the earlieſt Opportunity of congratulating your Excellency on an Event from which, we flatter ourſelves, much Honour, and many ſignal Advantages, will be derived to this Colony.

We receive, my Lord, with the utmoſt Satisfaction, thoſe earneſt Declarations you are pleaſed to make of your warm Attachment to the true Intereſt and Proſperity of our Country, and beg your Lordſhip will be aſſured that we ſhall be ready, on all Occaſions, moſt cheerfully to do every Thing in our Power, conſiſtent with the Duty we owe our Conſtituents, to make your Adminiſtration eaſy and agreeable to you.

We will, my Lord, immediately proceed to the important Buſineſs of the Country, on which we are now aſſembled, and give it all the Deſpatch which the Variety of Affairs that may come under our Conſideration will admit of.

His EXCELLENCY's Anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

I AM obliged to you for this Addreſs, and for your Congratulations on the high Honour which his Majeſty has conferred upon me. I have ever conſidered the true Intereſt of Government, and of the People, to be inſeparable. I make this Principle the Rule of my Conduct; therefore, I flatter myſelf that you will never have Cauſe to refuſe me the Support which you are now pleaſed to promiſe me.

By the Ruby, Ruſden, in eleven Weeks from London, there is Advice that the Latham, Waterman (mentioned ſome Time ago to have been aſhore on the Swin) is entirely loſt, with her Cargo; the Crew ſaved.—Captain Woodford, it was expected, would ſail in about ten Days after Captain Ruſden.——The Liberty, Outram, and Pitt, Chiſman, were arrived.

☞ *A Friend of Mr. Iſaac Read finding a Report is now circulating in Williamſburg to the Diſadvantage of that Gentleman's Character, unknown to him, ariſing from what was ſaid, in his Abſence, in the laſt General Court, in a Suit between the Executors of Clement Read, deceaſed, and William Taylor, begs Leave to aſſure the Publick that Mr. Read is poſſeſſed of ſuch Documents as, in the Opinion of impartial Judges, will fully juſtify his Reputation at the next Court, when he will face his Accuſers. In the mean Time, it is hoped the candid Publick will ſuſpend their Judgments until the Event of that Trial, and not receive Impreſſions to his Prejudice till he is heard, on a Point the moſt intereſting to every honeſt Mind.*

To J. H.

SIR,

THE two laſt Letters I had the Honour of writing to you contained a few Strictures upon ſome of your ſcriptural Obſervations. In them I endeavoured to do Juſtice to your Talents for Criticiſm. You will now give me Leave to attend you into another Field. What wiſe Remarks have you made upon the Union of Religion and civil Government! "All civil Government was inſtituted for the Puniſhment of evil Doers." Really! how, by what good Fortune, did you fall upon this wonderful Diſcovery? Mr. Henley boaſt of his Abilities? After ſuch a Diſplay of inventive Genius, he will be very cautious how he enters into a Diſpute with you. "Our Saviour (you inform us) made no Alteration in civil "Affairs, but left them as he found them." I ſuppoſe you mean (for otherwiſe I cannot diſcover the Intent of this Remark) that he had no Deſign to make any ſuch Alteration. You will pardon me if I tell you it was once my Misfortune to be of a different Opinion. I will give you my Reaſons. The Worſhip of Idols, Sacrifices, Auguries, certainly entered into, and was conſidered as a Part of, the civil Policy of ancient Rome. Temples dedicated to *Victory*, the *Genius of the City*, and even to *Fear*, were under the peculiar Care of the Senate. The Office of Pontifex Maximus was always annexed to the Title of Emperour. The co-Terms, Clergy and Laity, were then unknown. The Prieſthood was a mere State Office. Surely Chriſtianity had a Tendency to produce ſome Kind of Change in theſe Matters. I am, however, it ſeems, miſtaken. "Our Saviour made *no* Alteration in civil Affairs, but left them as he "found them." A Part of civil Policy of Mahometan Countries is a Plurality of Wives. Was Chriſtianity ever to prevail there, I ſuppoſe this Cuſtom would be aboliſhed; but that would be very contrary to the Intention of our Saviour, who *left every Thing of this Sort as he found it.* What ſhall we ſay of the civil Policy of the Hottentots, who expoſe their Parents, when paſt Labour, to the Mercy of wild Beaſts; or of that of the Chineſe, who expoſe their Children? *Theſe Faſhions are to be left as they are found.* I return you thanks for your new Method of propagating our Religion. Had the Apoſtles been acquainted with this Secret! But ſuch an amazing Diſcovery was reſerved for you alone.

I have peruſed the Verſes you refer to, from the 12th of the 1ſt of Corinthians, but do not find a ſingle Word about *Government*. In another Man, an Attempt to impoſe would be ranked among the blackeſt Crimes; but Churchmen are too wiſe to ſuffer themſelves to be ſhackled by the Ties of a vulgar Morality: *The Means are ſanctified by the End.* Beſides, you have, to keep you in Countenance, the Example of three Parts of the *Biſhops* of the fourth and fifth Centuries.

The Original of the Paſſage of the 1ſt of Theſſalonians, Chapter 5th, ſignifies Nothing more than *ſtanding before*, or at, *the Head*, and conſequently being expoſed to more Danger; and is therefore, with great Propriety, united to the Idea of *Labour*. But this is a *Secret* with which the Laity have no Occaſion to be made acquainted.

You ſay "the miraculous Powers, Gifts, and Graces, afforded to the Church, in the Time of the Apoſtles, ſuperſeded the Uſe of many Things which their being withdrawn makes neceſſary now a-Days." To avail yourſelf of this Obſervation, you ſhould prove that the Apoſtles conſtantly applied theſe Powers, Gifts, and Graces, to the Purpoſe of procuring a Maintenance. When you have ſo done, I may trouble you to be informed of the Nature of their miraculous Proviſion. St. Paul ſays, "they who "preach the Goſpel muſt live of the Goſpel." Well; but what is meant by preaching the Goſpel? Going from Place to Place to propagate Chriſtianity; and certainly no Body can find Time, in ſuch Circumſtances, to labour for his Support. But yet this very St. Paul, as ſoon as he was ſettled, though for a ſhort Period, *worked with his own Hands.* You will greatly oblige me by acquainting me with the extraordinary Superiority of our *modern Clergy* over that Apoſtle. They are, doubtleſs, under many Obligations to you. Still, however, I think it will be no eaſy Talk, even for a Man of your Penetration, to prove their Claim to a legal Eſtabliſhment from the New Teſtament. They muſt, I fear, content themſelves with ſhowing their Gratitude to thoſe civil Powers, from whom alone they derive all their Emoluments. But then the Houſe of Burgeſſes may take it into their Heads to make ſome new *Tobacco Laws*. This is certainly a terrible Conſequence, although I cannot diſcover any Way to avoid it. Oh! curſe your LOCKES, HOADLIES, BLACKBURNES, MONTESQUIEUS, and D'ALEMBERTS. It was you who taught the Laity to break out of the Road wherein they had, with ſuch Labour, been broken to pace, with an Eaſe that ſeemed quite *natural*. Oh! profane Reaſon, what Miſchiefs has thou done! Not content with hindering the *ſacred Order* from offering the acceptable Sacrifice of a Convict Heretick, thou has taught the very Populace to deſpiſe *their Vengeance*, to contemn their Threatening, and laugh at their *Anathemas*. Where will all this End? Oh! happy, thrice happy Days of the 12th and 13th Centuries; when, when ſhall we ſee them repeated? I am, your obedient Servant,

CRITICUS.

*** I have ſome Thoughts of troubling you once more.

Advertiſements.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *February* 7, 1772.

SOME of the Creditors of Mr. *John Smith*, late of *Northumberland*, being of Opinion that ſufficient Notice was not given of the Sale of his mortgaged Slaves, on the 10th of laſt Month, and in Order to obviate this Objection, and ſatisfy every Perſon concerned, the aforeſaid Sale is ſet aſide, but the ſame Slaves will be expoſed at public Auction again, and proper Notice given of the Time and Place in this Gazette.

JOHN SMITH.

NORFOLK, *February* 13, 1772.

AS I intend for *England* in a ſhort Time, for the Recovery of my Health, and being deſirous, before my Departure, to have my Affairs ſettled, I hereby deſire all Perſons to whom I am indebted to apply for Payment, and thoſe who have Accounts on my Books to ſettle them, by Bond or otherwiſe, between this and the firſt of *April* next.

GEORGE JACKSON.

*** In my Abſence, *Matthew Jackſon*, and *William Jaques*, will carry on the Buſineſs; who, I make no Doubt, will ſtudy to give Satisfaction to the Cuſtomers, as well as to all who may pleaſe to favour me with their Commands.

PETERSBURG, *February* 12, 1772.

I INTEND to leave the COLONY ſoon.

THOMAS HOGG.

For SALE,

AN exceeding valuable Tract of old patented LAND, containing twelve Hundred and eighty Acres (though we are of Opinion there are two Thouſand Acres within the Bounds) agreeably ſituated on *Cabby* River, where the Bridge croſſes, in *Bertie* County, *North Carolina*, with a Plantation cleared on the ſaid Land, whereon ſtands the Courthouſe, Priſon, and a commodious large new Ordinary, with other convenient Houſes belonging thereto; alſo, at a convenient Diſtance from the Ordinary and Courthouſe, ſtands a new private Dwellinghouſe, with neceſſary Outhouſes, and a new Apple and Peach Orchard on the Premiſes. The above is, without Exception, as pleaſantly ſituated as any in the County, and the beſt adapted for Trade, being at the Head of *Cabby* River, and in the Centre of the County, two Miles above the Town of *Windſor*, and about twenty three Miles from *Edenton*. Excluſive of the high Land, which is very good, lie large Quantities of fine Land for Rice, on the River. On the ſaid Land is erected, within ſixty Yards of the Courthouſe and Ordinary, and in View of the Dwellinghouſe, a Saw Mill, which goes with two Saws, and a Griſtmill. The Stream is exceeding good, and would admit of any Number of Stores, with an inexhauſtible Fund of Timber on the Land, Oak, Pine, Cypreſs, &c. We doubt not but the Purchaſers will be ſatisfied, in a ſhort Time, of the many Advantages the Place commands: Good Land for Cropping, Mills, publick and private Houſes, &c. and is a very good Range for Hogs and Cattle: The Premiſes may be entered on immediately.

4 LILLINGTON & JAMES LOCKHART.

For SALE,

TWO Thouſand two Hundred Acres of LAND, on *Maneppey* River, ſeven Miles from *Aylett's* Warehouſe, on which is a large new Dwellinghouſe, with convenient Outhouſes, a good Garden, Orchards, &c. For Terms apply to NATHANIEL BURWELL.

STRAYED, on the 1ſt of *October* laſt, from *Thomas Parker's*, in *Northampton* County, *North Carolina*, a light forrel HORSE four Years old, four Feet eight Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Star on his Forehead; not branded. Whoever conveys the ſaid Horſe to Mr. *Richard Kello*, in *Southampton*, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS; to Mr. *Benjamin Crooker*, in *Suffolk*, FIFTY SHILLINGS; or to me, in *Norfolk*, THREE POUNDS Reward.

WILLIAM GURLE.

STOLEN from the *Falls* Plantation, on the 17th of *January*, a ſorrel HORSE about four Feet ten Inches high, with a Switch Tail and hanging Mane, paces ſlow, but no Brand that can be remembered. He has been uſed to Work, and is rubbed with the Harneſs. Whoever will give ſuch Intelligence that I may get him again ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

DAVID PATTESON.

STOLEN out of my Paſture, on the 15th of *January*, a dark roan HORSE about four Feet ſeven Inches high, ten Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, his Face and hind Legs white, is a natural Pacer, and goes very well; not branded that I remember. Whoever conveys the ſaid Horſe to me, at *Stewart's* Shop, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

JOHN ATKINSON.

COMMITTED to *Lunenburg* Jail, a Negro Man named BILLY, whom the Owner may have on paying Charges. 1‖ JOSEPH SMITH.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a bright bay MARE about four Years old, four Feet ſix Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder with a large Blotch, and on the Buttock J, with a ſmall Star in her Forehead, both Shoulders have been rubbed with Gears, and had on a Bell, tied with a ſmall Leather Strap. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſeven Pounds. 1 EDMUND BREWER.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a ſmall black HORSE with a ſmall Snip in his Noſe, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock S. Poſted, and appraiſed to thirty Shillings.

‖ THOMAS CARTER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 6, 1772.

I BEG Leave to acquaint my former Cuſtomers, and the Publick in general, that I have juſt opened Tavern oppoſite to the *Raleigh*, at the Sign of *The King's Arms*, being the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. *John Carter*, and ſhall be much obliged to the Gentlemen who favour me with their Company.

JANE VOBE.

*** I am in Want of a good COOK, and would be glad to hire or purchaſe one.

NANSEMOND, *January* 25, 1772.

WANTED, on Charter for *Port Glaſgow*, a VESSEL of about three Hundred and fifty Hogſheads Burthen. For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers.

JOHN HAMILTON, and Company.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method of informing the Publick that he has for Sale the following Tracts of LAND: A Tract of thirteen Hundred Acres within a Mile and a Half of *Peterſburg* and *Blandford*, and a Tenement adjoining the Town of *Peterſburg*, containing about twenty five Acres, very convenient for Dwellinghouſes and Storehouſes; three Tracts in *Brunſwick* County, one of which contains four Hundred Acres, and lies on *Roſe's* Creek, another of two Thouſand Acres, on the ſouth Side of *Meherrin* River, and a third upon *Jenits* Creek, containing four Hundred Acres. The Payments will be made eaſy, and Propoſals may be tranſmitted to me, in *Peterſburg*.

2‖ JOHN RAVENSCROFT.

POETS CORNER.

LOVE.

WHAT's Love? Why 'tis a fond Desire
The Height of human Bliss t' aspire;
A soft Disorder of the Mind,
A pleasing Pain, for Youth design'd.
Love, like an Arrow, wings its Flight,
And doth the generous Soul delight.
Fain would I sing thy Charms, O Love!
Alas! my Lays unequal prove.
The Prince, with Glory compass'd round,
Doth feel thy Shaft and own thy Wound;
The Peasant, in his calm Retreat,
Lacks thee to make his Bliss complete;
The Hermit too, in humble Cell,
Of Love's angelick Joys can tell;
The Poor, the Rich, the Weak, the Brave,
The vaunting Youth, and pining Slave,
With Rapture own thy sovereign Sway,
And ALL thy Dictates do obey.

WHEREAS I purchased a Tract of Land, lying in *Lunenburg* County, of *Elisha Estis*, for which I executed Bonds to him for the Sum of two Hundred Pounds, bearing Date the 22d of *July* last, with *Elisha Betts* Security, this is to forewarn all Persons from taking Assignments, as I will not pay any of them until a Suit, which is now commenced against him for Performance of his Contract, is determined. 2‖ WILLIAM HATCHETT.

ABOUT eight Years ago ROBERT SMELT bought two Negroes (a Boy and Girl) of *Andrew Mackie*, of *Isle of Wight*, which Girl the said *Smelt* has since sold; and as there is a Dispute about the Title of her, all Persons who have any Claim to the said Negroes are hereby desired to make their Demands known to the Subscriber. Negroes are hereby desired to make their Demands known to the Subscriber.
2‖ ROBERT SMELT.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND on *Pamplico* River, *North Carolina*, about ten Miles below *Bath* Town, containing five Hundred and fifty Acres, and adjoining the Lands of Mr. *Abraham Belott*. It is pleasantly situated on the Bay, is a good Place for Stock, affords Plenty of Fowl, Fish, and Oysters, and the Soil is tolerable for Cropping. For Terms inquire of the Subscriber, in *Pasquotank* County.
2‖ THOMAS HUMPHRIES.

For SALE, *or* CHARTER *to any Port in* Europe *or the* West Indies,

THE Brigantine JOLLY BACCHUS, now lying at *Norfolk*, which will carry between seven and eight Thousand Bushels of Grain, is exceedingly well calculated for that Trade, being a very light, strong, built Vessel, and has made but two Voyages. For Terms apply to the Subscriber, in *Norfolk*. 2 JOHN MACLEAN.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, six white Sheep, marked (as near as can be made out) with two Slits in the right Ear, and a Crop and Underkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to forty eight Shillings. 2‖ JAMES SHACKELFORD.

RUN away from my Plantation, called *Newport News*, on the 17th of *January*, a very likely Negro Fellow named *Shrewsbury*, about thirty Years of Age, has lost one of his fore Teeth, and had on a Cotton Waistcoat and Breeches, Plaid Stockings, and Negro Shoes. The Negroes upon the Plantation saw him go away with two Sailors; he can read, and I imagine will attempt to go out of the Country on Board a Vessel. I do hereby forewarn all Masters of Vessels from carrying him away, as they shall answer it at their Peril. Whoever brings the said Negro to me, in *York* County, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward if he is taken in this Colony, and TWENTY POUNDS if out thereof.
WILLIAM DIGGES, Junior.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 29, 1772.

WHEREAS my Apprentice *(Thomas Hansford)* has eloped from me since *Christmas* Eve, and is not yet returned, I do hereby offer a Reward of TEN SHILLINGS, besides what the Law allows, to any Person that will bring him to me. I have great Reason to suspect his being with his Father, and forewarn all Persons from harbouring or employing him, as I am determined to prosecute them to the utmost Rigour of the Law.
JONATHAN PROSSER.

Six Thousand three Hundred Acres of LAND *to be sold at* Frederick Town, *on* Thursday *the* 28th *of* May *next.*

BY Virtue of an Act of Assembly of the Province of *Maryland*, empowering the Executors of Colonel *Thomas Colvill* to grant Deeds to Mr. *John Semple*, his Heirs or Assigns, for a certain Tract of LAND called *Maryland*, in *Frederick* County, and Province aforesaid, containing six Thousand three Hundred Acres, we the Subscribers, being Assigns of the said *Semple*, and having received from the Executors of Colonel *Colvill* sufficient Deeds for the Land aforesaid, do hereby undertake to dispose of the same, at the Time and Place above mentioned.

It is laid off in Lots, in the most advantageous Manner, so that only one of them will make one, two, or three good Settlements, as will appear by the Plat, a Copy of which may be seen at the Coffeehouses of *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, and *Annapolis*, in the Hands of *Cumberland Wilson* at *Dumfries*, *Adam Stewart* at *George* Town, and *Charles Beatty* at *Frederick* Town, who will direct those desirous of seeing the Land to a Person acquainted with the Boundaries, on or near the Premises, who will shew them the same; but as we intend to meet on the Spot ourselves, a few Days before the Sale, in Order to run the Lines, &c. those inclinable to purchase will have an Opportunity of viewing it with us, by attending from *Monday* the 25th of *May* till the 28th, being the Day of Sale.

This Land is very suitable for Planting or Farming, being well watered and timbered, no Settlement having ever been made on it, and is a very good Soil. It lies along the Banks of *Potowmack* River, adjoining it for a considerable Way, near to *Harper's* Ferry, the main Road from which to *Frederick* Town (a very flourishing, populous Place) runs through it, from which Place it is only distant about nine Miles, from *George* Town, the Seaport of the County, forty five Miles, and from *Baltimore* about forty five, at each of which Places a constant and ready Market may be found for all Kinds of Produce.

Its Situation on *Potowmack* River must be of considerable Advantage to it, and in Time may add immensely to its Value, when the Navigation is opened, which may be done, without any great Difficulty, for a considerable Distance, there being at present a tolerable Navigation both below and above, it lying near the *Shenando* Falls, from whence, up to Fort *Cumberland*, a Hundred and ten Miles, Battoes now frequently pass, and downwards, to the *Seneca* Falls, twenty five Miles, which is within twenty Miles of *George* Town.

It will be sold in separate Lots, or altogether, for Sterling or current Money, as may best suit the Purchasers; one Third to be paid down at the Sale, another Third payable in twelve Months, and the other in two Years, on giving Bond and Security, with Interest till paid. A most undoubted Title will be made the Purchasers.

ADAM STEWART.
17 THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.
CUMBERLAND WILSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 30, 1772.

HAVING received from *London*, on Commission, a Parcel of neat GOODS, and as disposing of them in my Store will interfere with both my Time and Business, I purpose selling them every Evening, during the Sitting of the Assembly, till all are sold. They consist chiefly of the neatest and newest fashioned flowered, spotted, and plain Cloaks, Hats, and Bonnets, of different Sizes and Colours, white and coloured Silk quilted Coats, fine black Calimanco Ditto, fine *India* Chintz, Pattern Calicoes and Cottons with or without Borders, Book Muslins, Teresas, a large Assortment of handsome new-fashioned Silver, Gold, flowered, and plain Riband, *French* Bead Necklaces and Earrings, Mens fine Hats, Satin Shoes, Ladies neatest *Thanet* Riding Hats elegantly trimmed, with Turbans, Feathers, &c. Boys Beaver and Satin Whimsey Caps, quilted Satin Puddings for Children, Ivory, Box, Tortoiseshell, and Horn Combs by the Dozen, Silk Laces, Pins, Powder Bags and Puffs, with new Musick for the Harpsichord, Flute, and Violin, Writing Paper, &c. &c.

She continues to sell, at her Store, as usual, a very neat Assortment of MILLINERY, HABERDASHERY, HOSIERY, and JEWELLERY, the Goodness and Fancy of which she hopes will be a sufficient Recommendation to her former Friends and Customers; to whom she returns her most grateful Acknowledgments for the extraordinary Encouragement she has hitherto met with, and shall make it her Study to merit a Continuance of their Favours, by importing the newest and best Goods to sell at a reasonable Advance, by their obedient Servant,
CATHARINE RATHELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 20, 1772.

WHEREAS my Wife *Anne* and myself cannot agree in the Management of our Affairs, these are therefore to forewarn all Persons from giving her Credit on my Account, as I will not pay any of her Contractions after the Date hereof. The Debtors to the Estate of *Matthew Ashby*, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment, that I may be enabled to pay the Creditors, who are desired to bring in their Accounts against the said Estate.
GEORGE JONES.

To be SOLD, *on* Tuesday *the* 25th *of* February, *at* Rocky Ridge,

SIXTEEN likely SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; for which Credit will be allowed the Purchasers until the 10th of *June* ensuing, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to the Subscriber. At the same Time will be sold four other SLAVES, for ready Money. LITTLEBURY COCKE.

WANTED,

A MILLER, who is a white Man, for a common Gristmill within a Mile of *Williamsburg*, to whom good Wages will be given.
SAMUEL COKE.

To be SOLD *at* Dumfries, *on* Monday *the* 2d *of* March, *being* Prince William *Court Day*,

THE valuable PLANTATION whereon Mr. *William Bennett*, deceased, lived, containing between seven and eight Hundred Acres, on which is a good Dwellinghouse pleasantly situated, with Outhouses, and fine Orchards of Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees; it is fit for Cropping or Farming, and lies about three or four Miles from the said Town of *Dumfries*. Credit will be given for Part of the Purchase Money, by the Administrator. 5

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED *for a Term of Years, and entered upon the* 1*st of* March,

A COMMODIOUS well built STORE in the Town of *Petersburg*, adjoining the Tobacco Warehouses, three Stories high, with a good Room fronting the Main Street, four good Rooms with Fireplaces, and a Granary, with a Cellar that will hold sixty Hogsheads; also a Warehouse forty Feet by twenty, built last Year, Stable, and Kitchen that is also new. The Lot is well enclosed, and the Whole is in good Repair. For Terms apply to *Richard Lamb*, on the Premises, or to the Subscriber, in *Norfolk*. Tf JOHN GREENWOOD.

PORTSMOUTH, *January* 1, 1772.

WENT away from *Portsmouth*, one *Peter Goffegon Cobeggen*, with a dark Complexion, pitted a little with the Smallpox, black Hair, about twenty two Years of Age, about five Feet four or five Inches high, has followed the Water ever since he was a Boy, and has taken a Boat twenty Feet Keel, eight Feet wide, three Feet four Inches deep in the Hold, decked with Juniper Plank, a white Bottom, black Gunwales, and two small red Streaks between the black and white, with all her Sales and Rigging, and is supposed to be gone to *Beaufort*, in *North Carolina*. Whoever brings the Boat, and the said *Cobeggen*, to me, in *Portsmouth*, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward.
MAXIMILIAN GRIMES.

PETERSBURG, *January* 4, 1772.

STOLEN out of my Stable, by a Negro, on *Friday* the 27th of *December*, a bright sorrel HORSE, five or six Years old, about fourteen Hands and an Inch high, with a blaze Face, a hanging Mane, short Switch Tail, and white Feet. TWENY SHILLINGS will be paid on the Delivery of the Horse to me, in *Petersburg*, and on Conviction of the Thief FIVE POUNDS.
Tf DAVID BLACK.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a small bay MARE about four Feet five or six Inches high, branded on the near Buttock with an $ over a W, has a long Tail and Mane, some Saddle Spots, and some gray Hairs on her fore Feet.
1 RICHARD D. HINES.

CUMBERLAND, *January* 10, 1772.

I HAVE for Sale about fifteen Hundred Acres of LAND on *Dan* River, and three very fine PLANTATIONS in *Cumberland* County, one of which is the Plantation whereon I now live, on which is a very good Dwellinghouse and all convenient Outhouses, a well accustomed Grist Mill on a constant Stream, a Peach Orchard of eight or ten Thousand Peach Trees, a fine Apple Orchard, and every other Kind of Fruit. For Terms inquire of
4 JOHN MAYO.

RUN away from one of my Flats, when at the Falls of *James* River, about the 1st of this Instant *(January)* a *Virginia* born Negro Man named SCIPIO, about thirty Years of Age, six Feet high, stoops very much, is knock-knee'd, has remarkable long Feet, and speaks plain, but deceitful. He was once the Property of Mr. *Archibald Ritchie*, Merchant, at *Hobb's Hole*, where I suspect he now is, as he was taken up near that Place last Fall. He carried with him a Bearskin Jacket pretty much worn, Osnabrug Shirt and Trousers, a Pair of Yarn Hose, and a Pair of coarse Shoes, such as are usually sold in Stores. Whoever brings him to me, at *Warwick*, shall have a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, besides what the Law allows, or TWENTY SHILLINGS if secured in any Jail in this Colony, so that I may get him again. 6 SIMON FRASER.

GOOCHLAND, *January* 13, 1772.

RUN away from the Subscriber, some Time ago, a likely Negro Man named SUBA, talks but indifferent *English*, and squints pretty much. He ran away twice before, was once apprehended at *Hobb's Hole*, and another Time at *Essex* Courthouse, and is now supposed either to be in that Part of the Country or lurking about *Mattox* Warehouse, as he once lived there with Mr. *Archibald Brice*. I will give FIVE POUNDS for taking him up, and SIXPENCE a Mile for conveying him to me from the Place where he may be apprehended; and in Case it should be inconvenient to bring him to me, I will give the above Reward for securing him in the Jail of the County where he is taken.
Tf JOHN BOLLING.

WARRASQUEAK Bay, *November* 18, 1771.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Isle of Wight*, a Negro named JACK, about five and thirty Years of Age, five Feet ten Inches high, a slim, clean made, talkative, artful, and very saucy Fellow. Also a Negro Woman named VENUS, thirty two Years old, five Feet four Inches high, stout made, very smooth tongued, and has been five Years accustomed to the House. They worked in the *Dismal Swamp* about two Years, under Mr. *John Washington*, and carried with them several different Kinds of Apparel. Whoever delivers the said Negroes to me, or secures them so that I may get them, shall have a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS for each.
Tf NATHANIEL BURWELL.

THE Subscriber has for Sale about seven Thousand Acres of LAND, four Thousand of which lie in the County of *Buckingham*, known by the Name of the *Buckingham* Tract, and is all very valuable high Land; the other Tract, which lies on both Sides of *Willis's* Creek, in the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Cumberland*, contains upwards of four Hundred Acres of exceeding rich low Ground, and very good high Land, with Tobacco Houses, and others, sufficient for twenty Hands. It will be sold in Lots, or altogether, as may be agreed on, and will be shown by Mr. *Cary Harrison*, at the Fork of *Willis's* Creek. For Terms apply to 8 ARCHIBALD CARY.

JAMES HALDANE, Copper Smith *and* Brass Founder *from* Philadelphia, *in* Church *Street*, *near the Church*, Norfolk,

MAKES and sells all Sorts of COPPER and BRASS WORK, namely, Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers and Hatters Coppers, Capuchin Plate Warmers, Tea Kitchens, all Sorts of Ship, Fish, and Wash Kettles, Stew Pans, *Dutch* Ovens, Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, Brass Mill Work, Furniture for Coach and Chair Harness, Fenders, Andirons, Candlesticks, Cocks, &c. at the most reasonable Rates. Also tins and mends all Sorts of old Copper and Brass Kitchen Work, and gives the best Prices for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, or Lead. 12

*** All Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to.
N. B. *He deals for Cash, or Country Produce.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 19, 1771.

WHEREAS the Revenues of the College, unless more Care and Exactness be used in the Collection of them, cannot continue equal to the Expenses; and whereas a considerable Amount is due to the College, which arises from small Sums easy to be paid by each individual Debtor, all Persons concerned are therefore desired to take Notice of the following Regulations, passed at a late Meeting of the President and Masters:

If any Person who owes Money to the College on Bond does not either pay off all the Interest, that is or shall be due, on or before the 10th of *May* next, or in the mean Time give a new Bond, with approved Security, for the whole Debt, both Principal and Interest, his Bond shall be put into a Lawyer's Hand on the said 10th of *May*, with Orders to bring Suit, and obtain Satisfaction for it as speedily as the Forms of Law will permit. If, after the said 10th of *May*, the Interest due on any Bond be not regularly paid, at the Expiration of each Year, the Bond shall be put in Suit without farther Notice or Delay.

A salutary Order of the Visiters and Governours, directing every Boarder, on his Admission into the College, to pay for six Months Board in Advance, is evaded and rendered nugatory if the like Sum be not paid per Advance by every Boarder at the End of each Half Year. All, therefore, who are in Arrears for Board, are required to discharge them by the said 10th of *May*. On Failure, the Boarder shall be dismissed from the College until the Accounts against him be discharged, or recovered by Suit. And after the 10th of *May* next, if Payment for Board in Advance, as above mentioned, be neglected, the Boarder shall not be suffered to continue in the College for more than one Month after such Neglect, but shall, in that Time, be sent away with his Account, and shall not be received again till it be discharged.

All Surveyors who have not settled with the Bursar of the College, for all their publick and private Surveys since the General Court in *April* last, are required to settle with him before the 10th of *May* next, under the Penalty of being superseded, and having their Bonds sued. If among these Surveyors there be any from whom Nothing is due to the College, it is demanded of them, under the same Penalty, to transmit to the Bursar attested Declarations of there being Nothing due from them to the College. And, after the 10th of *May* next, if any Surveyor shall omit sending attested Accounts or Declarations (as above specified) annually, he shall be superseded, and have his Bond sued.

That this Advertisement may not be treated with that Contempt which several Notices of the like Kind have met with, and that no Body may hereafter plead Want of due Information concerning the Premises, this Advertisement is to be printed weekly in the Gazette until the 10th of *May* next ensuing. By Order of the President and Masters.
ROBERT MILLER, Bursar.

To be LET *on* LEASE,

A VERY large and commodious HOUSE in the Town of *Petersburg*, built for a Tavern, and well fitted for that Business; it is two Stories high, has a Number of very convenient Lodging Rooms, and large and small Rooms for the Entertainment of Guests. Any Person qualified for the Business of a Tavern Keeper, with a proper Capital, may find this as advantageous a Situation as any on the Continent. Apply to the Subscriber, who lives on the Premises.
Tf THOMAS EGLETON.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing five Hundred and forty three Acres, on *Butterwood*, in *Amelia* County, formerly belonging to Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, of *Blandford*. The Land is good, and there are valuable Improvements on it. Also to be let on Lease, or sold, two LOTS in the Town of *Blandford*, on *Appamattox* River, at present in the Occupation of Mr. *Patrick Ramsay*, with a Storehouse, and every other necessary Building for a Merchant in considerable Business.——For Terms apply to
PETERSBURG, *November* 10. Tf JERMAN BAKER.

To be SOLD, *altogether, or in Lots*,

ABOUT two Thousand seven Hundred Acres of good LOW GROUNDS on both Sides of *Roanoke* River, and two Hundred Acres of HIGH LAND two Miles distant, lying in the Counties of *Halifax* and *Bertie*, twenty five Miles below the Town of *Halifax*, *North Carolina*. There are about six Hundred Acres of the Land cleared, with an Apple Orchard, a good Dwellinghouse, Dairy, Smokehouse, Negro Quarters, &c. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, in *Prince George*.
Tf RICHARD KIDDER MEADE.
N. B. There is a good FISHERY on the said Land.

For SALE,

THE LAND whereon I live, in *Middlesex*, containing about two Thousand two Hundred Acres, in good Order for Cropping, with Orchards and Buildings equal to any in the Colony; also thirteen Hundred Acres on the River *Piankatank*, in the County of *Gloucester*, with a Mill, and good Orchards. The Stocks, which are very large, may be had with the Lands. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to Tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Lancaster*, on the 24th of *December* last, a Negro Man named WILL, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, between thirty and forty Years of Age, but looks older than what he really is. He has been at Work in *Norfolk* for some Time past, and went by the Name of *William Moore*, as a Freeman. He is a very good Hostler and Gardener; and what may detect him sooner, he is very fond of Liquor, and when drunk very quarrelsome and saucy. Whoever will secure him in any Jail, and give me Intelligence so that I may get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS, and if brought to me FIFTEEN POUNDS, paid on the Delivery of the Negro.
Tf JOHN WORMELEY.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after.——* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.**